THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors,

P. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.

OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING, Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.

Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15 "
Mail subscribers, per year.....$6.00.
Address, GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 165. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TWO EDITIONS,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No FARMER, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.

—And one copy of a paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday Edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address, GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months there can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

WHILE the citizenship of the blacks is fully recognized by Act of Congress, and while his right to vote at all elections in the District of Columbia is fully guaranteed, the City Charter of Washington forbids black men to hold office. To override this provision of the Charter, the Senate has passed a bill authorizing blacks to hold office in the District, the same as whites. This bill passed by the strong vote of 25 to 5.

This is right in point of principle. The only fault to be found with it is that many Republicans seem inclined to pass laws for other people to observe the spirit of which they are not willing to live up to in their own States, counties or cities. Thus, the Civil Rights Act, declaring blacks to be citizens of the United States to as full a degree as whites, is forced upon the South, while every application of the doctrine here in Pennsylvania is resisted by prominent Republicans who went into ecstacies when that bill was passed over the Presidential veto. We have not the profoundest respect for this sort of thing. If Republicans are not willing themselves to accept the citizenship of the blacks, they have no right, for party purposes, to compel the people of the South to accept it. If they will stoutly profess one thing, while airing their rhetoric against their opponents, and, with no attempt at concealment, put the very opposite into practice where they are individually concerned, they ought to expect ultimately to reap the wretched consequences of their shameless duplicity.

THE Madoc gold mines, located in Heastings county, Canada West, are yielding large quantities of the precious metal. The property was used for farming purposes up till the beginning of last year, when the presence of the metal becoming known, a party of shrewd Chicago gentlemen became purchasers of the tract. The Canadians learning the immense value of the mines, endeavored by an armed mob to drive the Chicago "yankees" out of their possession, and as the claim of the latter was not indisputable, owing to the existence of a lease of the premises previous to sale, a compromise was effected by forming a joint stock company to work the mines, the Chicagoans retaining a controlling interest. The gold is the richest ever discovered and exists in incredible quantities.

WHEN GEN. OULD, the Rebel Commissioner, charged with exchanging prisoners of war, was recently before the Committee of the House of Representatives, he stated that he offered to exchange twenty thousand sick Union prisoners, and that his offer was declined. Gen. Butler, in his place on the floor of the House, denied the accuracy of this statement. Our recollection is that the offer was made as stated by Gen. Ould, and that it was refused distinctly on the ground that our side would be compelled in place of disabled men to give up well ones who could immediately be made to fill gaps in the rebel armies. These discrepancies in statements, show the necessity of a thorough investigation into the matter.

ADMIRAL SEMMES is credited with the remark that "all rebels are loved by all nations except that against which they are in rebellion." This only expresses the experience of mankind in all ages. In large part, it was this universal sentiment that induced the people of Europe very generally to give their sympathies to the Southern Confederates.

This explains why each nation, while dealing harshly with its own rebels, insists that all other nations shall deal leniently with their's. Europe asks the United States to deal with its rebels as no nation on that continent ever dealt with its own; and this is exactly what the United States has done.

MR. JEREMIAH BLACK has been President JOHNSON's favorite adviser in his opposition to Congress. To his pen is attributed the message dissenting from the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill which will probably be sent to Congress to-day. He was President BUCHANAN's Attorney General; and in that capacity invented the opinion that Congress had no constitutional power to coerce a State. All the works he has been doing for President JOHNSON are but variations of that doctrine.

THE Lebanon *Courier* pertly remarks that "some of our exchanges are discussing the proper locality for the Chairman of the Union State Committee to have his headquarters. We consider it a very immaterial question, as the work of the campaign is done by quite a different class of men than those who figure at the head of State Committees. The position seems to be sought as a stepping stone to emolument and office, and that appears to be about all that is in it."

IN maintaining the correctness of the President's view that by denying the legality of the governments of the seceding States, Congress made the general government responsible for the debts of those States, the Democratic journals ran before they were sent. Not a Senator has ventured to endorse the Presidential quiddit. In the House only eighteen members could be found to dissent from a declaration that the President intended to stab the national credit.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON at last threatens to do a sensible thing, which is to resign, in case his forthcoming veto shall not be treated with the respect he feels to be due from Congress. If Congressional disrespect is tolerable under any circumstances, a little might be useful just here.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* comes to us this week in an entirely new dress and enlarged size. It is one of the best conducted and most enterprising weekly newspapers in the State, and is eminently worthy of encouragement and support from the Republicans of Greene county.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET has been named for the Senate from Louisiana by the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, "feeling that the honor of the South would be secure if confided in council to the keeping of one who guarded it so well in the field."

THE St. Louis *Journal* is authority for the assertion that many of the leading Democrats of the country are pulling the political wires to place General McClellan once more in nomination for the Presidency.

MR. JAMES JONES, editor of the Jersey Shore-*Vidette* is recommended as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Lycoming district.

FIRST EDITION. MIDNIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi and Papal Tyranny.

HE PROCLAIMS FOR THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

Reported Fighting at Vincenza.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPRESS EUGENIA TO VISIT VICTORIA.

LONDON, July 19.—The Empress Eugenia will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle on Sunday next.

MR. GARRISON IN EDINBURG.

EDINBURG, July 19.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison arrived in this city, where he has been welcomed with signal honors. The municipality of Edinburg have received him as a public guest, and presented him with the freedom of the city.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION.

LONDON, July 19.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Lords, this evening, a request was made on the part of the government, that the House would refrain, for the present, from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, in regard to the execution of Maximilian.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday. The Stock Exchange will be closed and business generally suspended.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI PROPOSES TO LIBERATE ROME.

FLORENCE, July 19.—Garibaldi announced to a great meeting at Pistia that the time had come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny and restoring the city to her ancient freedom.

REPORTED FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 19.—*Midnight.*—A report reached this city to-night from Florence, stating that a fight occurred between a party of Garibaldians and Italian troops near Vicenza.

ARRIVED OUT.

LONDON, July 19.—The steamship Wm. Penn, from New York, has arrived in the Thames.

GLASGOW, July 19.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—The steamship Russia, from New York, arrived this morning. The steamship Denmark, from New York, also arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 19—5 P. M.—Five-Twenties, 72½; Consols, 94 1-16; Illinois Central, 99½; Erie, 43½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated, 22.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, 5 P. M.—Cotton closed firm and active, with sales of 15,000 bales Middling Uplands at 12½d. Flour—The Manchester market is steadier, and nobuyers demand an advance which is not conceded. Breadstuffs generally firmer. Wheat —13s. 8d. for White California. Barley 3s. Oats 1s. Peas 40s. 6d. Provisions—Pork, 80s. 6d. Beef 94s. Lard 59s. Bacon 42s. 6d. Cheese 56s. Produce—Petroleum Spirits, 9½; Refined, 18. 3d.

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—The market is unchanged.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Madam Juarez—She Meets with Grand Receptions—President Juarez at the Capital—Declines Re-Election—Address Concerning the Execution of Maximilian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The United States revenue cutter Wilderness arrived here last night from Vera Cruz, where she arrived on the 14th inst. with Madam Juarez. A deputation of Mexican officials boarded the vessel, and warmly welcomed Madam Juarez back to Mexico. On the 15th inst. she disembarked from the Wilderness, and met with an enthusiastic public reception, both civil and military. The display during the day was a gala one, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a magnificent display of fire works in her honor. Accompanied by a large party of Mexican officials she was to leave for the city of Mexico on the 16th inst.

President Juarez arrived at the capital on the 15th, and was cordially received. He emphatically declines a re-election, and has ordered a new election. He will return to the mountains as soon as his successor is chosen.

It is officially reported that General Miramon has left Mexico. Marquez is believed to be hiding in the City of Mexico, and will be shot as soon as captured.

It was reported in Vera Cruz on the 15th, that Santa Anna was still alive, but later dates received in this city from Tampico, state he had been shot.

Everything was quiet in Vera Cruz, and the city was perfectly healthy.

The Austrian sloop of war Elizabeth was receiving Austrian refugees on board. She held no communications with Mexican officials, except through the United States gunboat Tusconey and Consul Soolsbury.

The Mexican Times brings dispatches to the British, French and Spanish Governments.

The Liberals are about publishing an address to the world, in which they extend to justify themselves for the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of six thousand brave Mexicans who died defending their native soil, and cite precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the laws of modern policy. They will produce documents which they say will throw new light upon what they have done. Some of the leading men in the Republic are engaged on the work.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

California Politics—Republican State Convention Nominations—Proposed Purchase of Queen Charlotte Island—Great Flowing Oil Well.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Republican State Convention, which met at Sacramento to-day, nominated John Bidwell for Governor, J. G. McCallum for Secretary of State, William Jones for Comptroller, and Edward C. Jeffries for State Printer. The remainder of the ticket is composed of the nominees of the late Union Convention. The Convention discussed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and favored impartial suffrage, without distinction of color.

J. D. Goodman has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the Northern District, leaving the field clear for Cowden, the regular Republican, and Congressional nominees of the Union party.

The *Victoria Morning News*, of July 4th, states that the Canadian Government of Governor Seymour's visit to the northwest was to examine Queen Charlotte Island, for which it is said he may purchase, on behalf of the Canadian Government. The Island is said to abound in copper and other minerals.

The ship Oithelo, for Liverpool, has sailed. Flour 9s6d.30. Wheat 9l 7s6d.15. Barley 8l.29½. Legal Tenders 72½.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—An oil well of the California Petroleum Company, at Ajax Canyon, sanded up last night, but again burst out with great violence in May last, throwing a column of oil sixty feet in the air, from a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, continues to flow steadily. Advices to the 12th of July state that the well is improving. Flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels a day, the oil being twenty-four degrees.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1867.

RAILROAD CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

The Railroad Convention which has been in session in this city, has adjourned for one week, without perfecting any tariff for the through traffic to the west. An excursion consisting of four palace cars, leaves on Monday via the New Jersey Central Railroad for Chicago with three hundred guests.

THE ROBERTS FENIANS.

It is stated the Roberts Fenians are making great preparations at the headquarters, and there is the possibility that a raid or immediate campaign somewhere is intended.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at Marseilles, July 6th. The steamers Dutchland, from Southampton on the 9th, and Allemania, from Hamburg on the 6th, arrived today.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The *Herald* special from San Francisco, says: The engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad have reported in favor of locating the line by the mines instead of the south of Salt Lake. It is eighty-nine miles, will cost one-third less, and passes through a far better country. The summit tunnel is nearly through, and will probably be open by August, 15th.

Mexican Annexation Project.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—A Washington dispatch says: Mr. Abbott, a brother of the historian, has brought a proposition to leading members of Congress for the annexation of Mexico, which he intimates meets with the approbation of Juarez and the chiefs of the Mexican Republican party. The latter fear another foreign intervention on account of Maximilian's execution, or a continuation of the intestine strife, and are satisfied with annexation, provided they themselves can be secured in some good government berths, and peace be secured to the country. Mr. Abbott's proposition was received with a true hesitation by Sumner and Butler, but with much favor by Howard, Cole, Chandler and others.

College Commencements.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HANOVER, N. H., July 19.—Dartmouth College Commencement took place to-day. Among the degrees conferred was John Wentworth, LL. D.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—At the Commencement at Yale College to-day, LL. D. was conferred on the Greek Minister, Rangabe. Secretary Stanton and Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati.

SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE VETO.

The President's Reasons for Disapproving the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

CONGRESS CHARGED WITH CREATING A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Threat Not to Execute the Law.

THE PEOPLE APPEALED TO.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19th, 1867.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill entitled, "An Act Supplementary to An Act, entitled An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months, on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 21st of last, states at length my objections to the passage of that bill. They apply equally well to the bill before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswered.

There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider. The first section purports to declare the law intended to be enforced by the commanders, of the two prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, first, that the existing governments in the ten rebel States were not legal State governments; and second, that thereafter they were to be treated as provisional and subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress has given no declaratory act fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and if from that fact at least when said construction is fixed the original act will be construed and mean exactly what it is stated to mean. No such declaratory statute there will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the date, or time, in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act provisional governments, shall be overwhelmed by the United States,—in relation they stood before the declaratory act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to the military authority of the United States, as States, so far as that authority was not in conflict with the Constitution; but the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed by the sixth section of the original act, these governments were made, in fact, provisional, and subject to the paramount authority of the United States." Now, by this declaratory act, it appears that Congress did not by the use of the words "subject to the military authority to any particular subject therein prescribed, but meant to make it universal. Turn over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the political powers, the trial of civil and criminal laws, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but shall respond as to all matters that pertain to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and if the act is construed as that invasive millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States, to the control of the most unlimited military occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States, theoretically, is in full operation. It was made for their benefit, and should protect them, yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees, and of what avail will it be to any of the Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or the production of the writ, or of what avail to ask for privilege of bail, when in military custody, which knows no such writ? And what avail the right to a speedy trial by jury, process for witness, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The veto of the original bill of the 21 of March was based on two fundamental points, the interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand all my scruples. With respect to military despotism and martial law, it has the reference especially to the powers conferred on the civil commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by military boards. Most certainly the writ of *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism.

That act before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the people of the States, over all officers of the State, legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of military authority, the second section of the bill specially gives to each military commander power "to suspend or relieve from office, and duties and exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or professing to hold any civil office or employment," in that district, under any power, election, or appointment derived from or granted by the claimed State government, or by the government thereof, or by municipal or other division thereof." A power that authorizes the displacement of the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary of a State Government, acting in owners or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred upon military commanders. To no military officer of the federal Government is given the power, supported by sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander to whom was thus delegated the civil officers is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military officer, whether an officer, or a soldier, is to perform duties of such officer or person superseded, or removed. In such words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, legislator, or judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the Supreme Bench of the State, with the same prompt obedience as if detailed to command a regiment. The private soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such military civil officers? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed, and the civil office to which he is detailed is defined to be "that of officer or person holding civil office under the State." Thus, an officer of the army is made a civil officer of the State, and is subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress has by no declaratory act fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and if from that fact at least when said construction is fixed the original act will be construed and mean exactly what it is stated to mean. No such declaratory statute there will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the date, or time, in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act provisional governments, shall be overwhelmed by the United States,—in relation they stood before the declaratory act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to the military authority of the United States, as States, so far as that authority was not in conflict with the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred on subordinate executive officers, over nearly one-third of the States of the Union. Military power, the people are told by them, exercised in this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been subject to during the whole period of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, control the laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot box. In some cases, if not controlled by fraud and awed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part from long endurance, from abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the evil of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution perpetuated.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

VETO MESSAGE RECEIVED.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed Over the Veto in Both Houses.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment on certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims with further concred by Congress, was taken up.

Pending its consideration the Senate went into executive session.

After executive session a joint resolution for the extension of mail steamship service between Japan and China by the introduction of additional vessels without increased expense, was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution declaring that Senators who have been elected by the Legislatures of States, and who are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority.

This bill, and the acts to which it is supplemental, are all founded on the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and their governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called rebel States, and in this particular they are denominated so-called States, and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States. Declarations to the contrary made in those two acts are contradicted again and again, by repeated acts of legislation by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have again and again been recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been appointed to them. They have been divided into Judicial districts for the holding of District and Circuit Courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23d, 1866, by which every one of the ten States were arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called on by Congress to act through their Legislatures, upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As states they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and Slavery declared no longer to exist within the United States and within the land of the Executive jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as an inevitable consequence that the Union itself is a mere name. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished Slavery, and by doing so, under conditions; but Kentucky, not having done so, it still could remain in that State. But in truth, if these seven States are not States, it has no legal State governments, be true, then the abolition of Slavery by those illegal governments binds no one, for Congress has no power to bind a State upon the subject of Slavery, by denying them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to organize a constitutional for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of Slavery. As to the ratification of the amendment, declaring reference to suffrage, it happens these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that the Union is now in the condition understood even, by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Executive of the United States has practically given its sanction to the appointment of Judges and District Attorneys for every one of these States; for if they are not States, the appointments of these Judges is unauthorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the matter of the collection of the Revenue laws, all these States are described, not as territories, but as States.

So much for continuous legislative recognition of these States, which, if carried far short of all that might be enumerated, Executive recognition, as is well known, has been equally unequivocal. The same may be said as to judicial recognition throughout the Supreme Court of the United States. That ought to have been from first to last, in the administration of its duties, in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize the legal bonds of union as legal States of the Union. The cases in that Court upon appeal and writ of error from these States, when the rebellion was in full force, are numerous, and on writs of cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was put down, when they were decided and peace established. They were called for argument and consideration, and not dismissed as they would have been in cases occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that Court, by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal, in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not exist in them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits to the Justices of the Supreme Court, by act of 1866, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the States remaining loyal, and has been called being a part of the Fourth Circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas to compose the Fifth Circuit, and were allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana and Arkansas to the Sixth Circuit, in which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in visiting the Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or the production of the writ, or of what avail to ask for privilege of bail, when in military custody, which knows no such writ? And what avail the right to a speedy trial by jury, process for witness, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The veto of the original bill of the 21 of March was based on two fundamental points, the interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand all my scruples. With respect to military despotism and martial law, it has the reference especially to the powers conferred on the civil commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by military boards. Most certainly the writ of *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism.

That act before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the people of the States, over all officers of the State, legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of military authority, the second section of the bill specially gives to each military commander power "to suspend or relieve from office, and duties and exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or professing to hold any civil office or employment," in that district, under any power, election, or appointment derived from or granted by the claimed State government, or by the government thereof, or by municipal or other division thereof." A power that authorizes the displacement of the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary of a State Government, acting in owners or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred upon military commanders. To no military officer of the federal Government is given the power, supported by sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander to whom was thus delegated the civil officers is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military officer, whether an officer, or a soldier, is to perform duties of such officer or person superseded, or removed. In such words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, legislator, or judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the Supreme Bench of the State, with the same prompt obedience as if detailed to command a regiment. The private soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such military civil officers? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed, and the civil office to which he is detailed is defined to be "that of officer or person holding civil office under the State." Thus, an officer of the army is made a civil officer of the State, and is subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress has by no declaratory act fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and if from that fact at least when said construction is fixed the original act will be construed and mean exactly what it is stated to mean. No such declaratory statute there will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the date, or time, in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act provisional governments, shall be overwhelmed by the United States,—in relation they stood before the declaratory act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to the military authority of the United States, as States, so far as that authority was not in conflict with the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred on subordinate executive officers, over nearly one-third of the States of the Union. Military power, the people are told by them, exercised in this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been subject to during the whole period of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, control the laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot box. In some cases, if not controlled by fraud and awed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part from long endurance, from abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the evil of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution perpetuated.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

VETO MESSAGE RECEIVED.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed Over the Veto in Both Houses.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment on certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims with further concred by Congress, was taken up.

Pending its consideration the Senate went into executive session.

After executive session a joint resolution for the extension of mail steamship service between Japan and China by the introduction of additional vessels without increased expense, was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution declaring that Senators who have been elected by the Legislatures of States, and who are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority.

This bill, and the acts to which it is supplemental, are all founded on the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and their governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called rebel States, and in this particular they are denominated so-called States, and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States. Declarations to the contrary made in those two acts are contradicted again and again, by repeated acts of legislation by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have again and again been recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been appointed to them. They have been divided into Judicial districts for the holding of District and Circuit Courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23d, 1866, by which every one of the ten States were arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called on by Congress to act through their Legislatures, upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As states they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and Slavery declared no longer to exist within the United States and within the land of the Executive jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as an inevitable consequence that the Union itself is a mere name. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished Slavery, and by doing so, under conditions; but Kentucky, not having done so, it still could remain in that State. But in truth, if these seven States are not States, it has no legal State governments, be true, then the abolition of Slavery by those illegal governments binds no one, for Congress has no power to bind a State upon the subject of Slavery, by denying them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to organize a constitutional for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of Slavery. As to the ratification of the amendment, declaring reference to suffrage, it happens these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that the Union is now in the condition understood even, by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Executive of the United States has practically given its sanction to the appointment of Judges and District Attorneys for every one of these States; for if they are not States, the appointments of these Judges is unauthorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the matter of the collection of the Revenue laws, all these States are described, not as territories, but as States.

So much for continuous legislative recognition of these States, which, if carried far short of all that might be enumerated, Executive recognition, as is well known, has been equally unequivocal. The same may be said as to judicial recognition throughout the Supreme Court of the United States. That ought to have been from first to last, in the administration of its duties, in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize the legal bonds of union as legal States of the Union. The cases in that Court upon appeal and writ of error from these States, when the rebellion was in full force, are numerous, and on writs of cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was put down, when they were decided and peace established. They were called for argument and consideration, and not dismissed as they would have been in cases occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that Court, by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal, in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not exist in them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits to the Justices of the Supreme Court, by act of 1866, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the States remaining loyal, and has been called being a part of the Fourth Circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas to compose the Fifth Circuit, and were allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana and Arkansas to the Sixth Circuit, in which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in visiting the Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or the production of the writ, or of what avail to ask for privilege of bail, when in military custody, which knows no such writ? And what avail the right to a speedy trial by jury, process for witness, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The veto of the original bill of the 21 of March was based on two fundamental points, the interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand all my scruples. With respect to military despotism and martial law, it has the reference especially to the powers conferred on the civil commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by military boards. Most certainly the writ of *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism.

That act before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the people of the States, over all officers of the State, legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of military authority, the second section of the bill specially gives to each military commander power "to suspend or relieve from office, and duties and exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or professing to hold any civil office or employment," in that district, under any power, election, or appointment derived from or granted by the claimed State government, or by the government thereof, or by municipal or other division thereof." A power that authorizes the displacement of the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary of a State Government, acting in owners or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred upon military commanders. To no military officer of the federal Government is given the power, supported by sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander to whom was thus delegated the civil officers is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military officer, whether an officer, or a soldier, is to perform duties of such officer or person superseded, or removed. In such words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, legislator, or judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the Supreme Bench of the State, with the same prompt obedience as if detailed to command a regiment. The private soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such military civil officers? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed, and the civil office to which he is detailed is defined to be "that of officer or person holding civil office under the State." Thus, an officer of the army is made a civil officer of the State, and is subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress has by no declaratory act fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and if from that fact at least when said construction is fixed the original act will be construed and mean exactly what it is stated to mean. No such declaratory statute there will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the date, or time, in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act provisional governments, shall be overwhelmed by the United States,—in relation they stood before the declaratory act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to the military authority of the United States, as States, so far as that authority was not in conflict with the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred on subordinate executive officers, over nearly one-third of the States of the Union. Military power, the people are told by them, exercised in this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been subject to during the whole period of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, control the laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot box. In some cases, if not controlled by fraud and awed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part from long endurance, from abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the evil of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution perpetuated.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

VETO MESSAGE RECEIVED.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed Over the Veto in Both Houses.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment on certain cot

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP.

A written requisition, bearing the signatures of many earnest and respectable Republicans of Allegheny county, has been made upon Colonel RUSSELL EARETT, to become a candidate for the State Senate, in place of the Hon. THOS. J. BIGHAM, whose term of membership will soon be out. In view of the situation as thus presented we feel impelled to make a few suggestions.

The Colonel is essentially, and in all the attributes of his nature, an honest man. He is earnest, constant and true. He feels strongly on all questions that enlist his attention and regards, and adheres to a principle or a cause with unflinching tenacity. We had a fine illustration of this trait in his character some two years ago. He was then a large stockholder in the GAZETTE Association, which was receiving the Government patronage, and was, besides, a Paymaster in the army, stationed at this post, and drawing a comfortable salary, in consideration of the duties performed. At that time he was, furthermore, associated with us, in the editorial management of the GAZETTE. As soon as we became satisfied that President JOHNSON meditated treachery to the party by which he was elected, and was actually conspiring with its enemies for its destruction, we wrote such an exposition of the matter as we felt to be demanded by the emergency. When it was finished, we laid the manuscript on the Colonel's table, and requested him to read it. This he did, and when he had finished, handed it back, remarking that he fully concurred in the train of argument and the conclusions arrived at. "But," said we, "if this shall be inserted in our editorial columns, you will lose your office, and the GAZETTE the government advertising." His quiet answer was, "I do not see that we ought to stultify ourselves for that." The leader went in. The GAZETTE lost the government patronage, and the President issued a peremptory order to muster the Colonel out of office; which was done. A man who can thus stand, without a struggle, by his principles, at heavy pecuniary sacrifice, can be safely trusted anywhere.

2. The Colonel is a man of rare intelligence. His mind is naturally analytical, and has long been exercised in dealing discriminatingly with public questions. He knows the State, its wants, its resources, and its impediments. He knows a large proportion of the men who occupy official or personal positions which give them a controling influence; understands their several characters, the motives by which they are governed, and what they may be expected to do under given circumstances. These are all valuable acquisitions or attributes for a man in public life.

3. The Colonel has had experience in the Senate. He was for a considerable space its Clerk, and hence acquired a familiarity with all the details of business. If he shall be nominated and elected to the Senate, this experience will enable him to become immediately useful, and to a very high degree.

4. The Colonel has been an anti slavery man all his life. He was an abolitionist from principle, when to be one entailed certain disparagement, reproach and loss. He participated in all the incipient steps by which the Republican party was called into existence. Nay, many of those steps originated with him. His powerful advocacy of them through the columns of his journal gave them their first impulse. It was in this city, and largely under his auspices, that the primitive meeting was held to start the Republican organization; and from that day to this his adherence to it has been steadfast and unfaltering. Clear in his perceptions, firm in his attachments, whether to individuals or principles, he has never deviated or flagged, but he has always been in advance of popular opinion.

—It is not our purpose to pre-judge the claims of any other gentleman whose name may be mentioned in this connection. But the Colonel was for so long a period closely identified with the GAZETTE, and we put so high an estimate upon his talents, uprightness and tact, that we cannot refrain from bearing this testimony in his behalf. If the nomination shall be given him it will be most worthily bestowed, will insure the services of a competent gentleman in the Senatorial office, and will afford deep contentment to many members of the party.

THE PROFOUNDEST SENSATION that has agitated Europe this year is that produced by the execution of MAXIMILIAN and his followers by the republicans of Mexico. Nor is this sensation diminished by the recollection that every nation on that quarter of the globe has been as sanguinary when exposed to like provocation. Somewhat of this indignation must be attributed to that traditionary "reverence that doth hedge a king;" but more of it is due to the fact that Mexico, from afar, thus bears three of the most illustrious monarchies of the old world.

England, judging from the tone of Lord STANLEY's declaration in the House of Commons, has determined to take no official notice of the late events in Mexico. Three quarters of a century ago she undertook to supervise and regulate the internal affairs of France, and the experiment cost two millions of lives and untold millions of dollars. The present burdens of England are the legacies of that experiment. France, during the first part of this century, endeavored to control all the nations of continental Europe. To an extent altogether unprecedented since the end of the Roman domination, she pulled down whom she would, and put up whom she pleased. The military glory she acquired was immense, but it did not compensate for the mighty sacrifices that attired half the families of a continent in mourning.

There are rumors that certain of the powers will combine to avenge the death of MAXIMILIAN. While it is probable that such a scheme may have been suggested, and even have been entertained, it is most improbable that a serious attempt will be made to carry it into execution. Momentary rage may prompt to measures certainly involving the killing of a hundred thousand men in redress of the slaughter of a single individual, but before so large a scheme can be provided for, passions are apt to subside and other considerations to assert their importance.

The recent events in Mexico happened because three or four first-class European powers thought it easy for them to do what they would with the people and government of that country. The experiment was made on a gigantic scale, and proved a humiliating failure. In addition to loss of prestige, it cost vast sums of money which those powers could not well afford to spare. Such results do not invite a repetition of the enterprise. Besides, under present circumstances an European army invading Mexico might find the Mexicans reinforced by auxiliaries drawn thither from the United States by love of military adventure.

It is much safer to conclude that if the European Governments which are specially aggrieved by the death of MAXIMILIAN, are disposed to express their resentments in acts going beyond the suspension of diplomatic and consular intercourse, they will make a formal demand for his body, and if that shall be refused, bombard one or more of the towns situated on the coast. Spain recently did something in this way with some South American States, but succeeded mainly in drawing upon herself the detestation of all other nations.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Kentucky loyalty during the terrible rebellion is a matter of history, and since its termination, the people of that State generally have failed to comprehend the lesson so clearly taught by that struggle. This fact is not only seen in its political status, as developed in the humiliating position in which some of its representatives in Congress have been placed, but most of the ministers show the same animus, and resist every measure that is not in harmony with their views upon Slavery and kindred subjects. For years the Presbyterian Church has borne with these disturbers of her peace, so that we were prepared to learn that the Synod of Kentucky, had decided in reference to its future ecclesiastical relations. The members of this body, composed of adherents to the Declaration and Testimony, met at Lexington, Kentucky, quite recently. Forty ministers and forty-six elders were present. Considerable discussion took place relative to the form of organization. Some favored an independent body, while others, such as Dr. Stuart Robinson, wished to join the Southern Presbyterian Church. At the close of the discussion, it was resolved that this Synod contained the original and genuine Presbyterian Church; that the General Assembly was revolutionary and schismatic, and had seceded from the Synod, and that all the property of the General Assembly belonged of right to the Synod and to any other Synod that join with them. The Synod is thus to remain independent, and join with the Synod of Missouri in claiming the rights, franchises, &c., of the Presbyterian body. It appears the chief objection to the Southern Church was that it had sinned almost as much as the Northern Church.

Quite an interest has been awakened in New York, because of the large gifts of the Legislature to institutions under the care of the Roman Catholics. It has been ascertained that the appropriations to charitable institutions last year amount to $128,029 49. Of this sum $124,174 14 were given to Catholic charitable institutions. Since 1846, when the present State Constitution was adopted, the Catholics, with the $124,174 14 added, a grand total of $645,416,95, has been given directly by the State Legislature in aid of Roman Catholics.

The Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society is just out. The organization of this Society dates back to an earlier period than the American Bible Society. In 1837 its circulation was only 5,449 copies of Bibles and Testaments, valued at $2,782 62; while for the past year the amount is $43,009 82, and the circulation was 116,113 copies, including 20,000 distributed at the South. Rev. Albert Barnes is President, assisted by Bishop Stevens, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of the U. P. Church; Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church; Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., of the Baptist Church, and others, as Vice Presidents. Rev. W. W. Eells, relected as Secretary for Western Pennsylvania, has shown himself to be quite capable and efficient for the responsible duties of the position.

A number of converted Jews lately held a meeting in New York for prayer and consultation how to best reach the more than fifty thousand Jews living in that city, and present the plan of salvation. These Jews propose to preach to their brethren Jesus of Nazareth as their promised and expected Messiah, without pay, but hope to support themselves while engaged in preaching. On the other hand, a recent convention of Jews, held in Philadelphia, had under consideration a paper relative to some of the lineal descendents of the lost tribe in the interior of China, in which it was urged that inasmuch as efforts are making to convert them to christianity, that means should be adopted to counteract such efforts. The Universal Israelitish Alliance of Paris are about to send out a special messenger for that purpose.

The *Church Union*, a paper edited with singular ability, intimates that the *Liberal Christian* regards billiards may be made a means of grace, and that Samaritans are good fellows, who have an eye to the viands and don't distribute tracts to "convert" the wayside fallen, every chance they get. It thinks that Liberal Christianity evidently means, "Do as you please."

An exchange, with sarcastic words, asserts the Universalist, Unitarian, and infidel press continue to quote, comment upon, and otherwise hug closer and closer the *Independent*; all these tendencies of consolidation of men of like doctrine and life, show that God's people are getting by themselves, and the errorists are going to their own place.

It is not often religious papers attempt to rebuke the secular press in such a pointed manner as a religious weekly has done the New York *Times*. After showing up its connection with the Philadelphia Convention, which it avers killed the *Times*, past resurrection politically, it argues, religiously the *Times* is a figure nine, only with its caudal appendage obliterated. It says it is not religious, however, for decency is not religion; nor is a faultless chronicler necessarily a worshipper of God.

It is estimated from the returns for Centenary purposes in the two New York Conferences of the M. E. Church, and some subscriptions unknown and not officially reported, that the aggregate will reach the grand sum of one and three-quarter millions.

The Lutheran Synod of Ohio, at its recent meeting, formally adopted the doctrine of Close Communion, and declared it to be an indispensable condition of Lutheran synodical union and church fellowship. The Lutherans in Missouri have been practising the rule for sometime, and the Ohio Synod, under their leadings, now adopt it.

Many conjoin the Moravians and the United Brethren as one body. The United Brethren have no connection with the Moravians, and is of American origin. The movement originated in Pennsylvania in 1760, by Dr. Otterbein, a German missionary. From this small beginning, under discouraging circumstances, this body of plain and devoted Christians, now number thirty annual conferences, 1,150 preachers, 4,507 preaching places, and nearly 100,000 members. They have an extensive printing establishment at Dayton, Ohio, and control seven institutions of learning, of which Otterbein University is at the head.

The *Christian Intelligencer* chronicles the generous act of Mr. John P. Courter, who died recently at Montville, N. J., in inserting in his will a legacy of one thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be paid annually to the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at that place. The fact is worthy of mention as such thoughtfulness rarely occurs.

The *Catholic* announces the safe arrival of Bishop Domenec of this Diocese at Rome on the 17th of June. During the entire journey the Bishop was favored with excellent health. He intends leaving Rome immediately at the close of the Canonization ceremonies, which were to have taken take place on the 7th of July, so that his return is looked for at an early day.

An amusing incident occurred at the session of the Erie M. E. Conference in New Castle, Pa., last Monday. A colored brother solicited help to obtain an education, which called out speeches from two ministers, one opposing and the other favoring his request. Dr. Kinsley thought there were men in the Conference who could not educate their children and he preferred contributing money to them. Elder Bain said he had no objection to charity beginning at home, but he did not believe in letting it end there. He closed by wishing to see the time when we should have as many black D. D.'s as white ones. Dr. Kinsley responded that he favored the idea, because in that event there might be a colored college started, and then there would be a possibility of that degree being conferred upon Brother Bain, who retorted that he would as soon accept the degree from such a source as from colleges he could name. Dr. Kinsley was made a D. D. by Allegheny College in June last.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Major General Franz Siegel is at present visiting Philadelphia.

—The New York *Tribune* announces the decease of Henry C. Watson, Esq., editor of the California *Sacramento Union*.

—So greatly has the consumption of snails increased in Paris, that the home supply proves deficient, and they are imported from Crete.

—The whole city debt of Boston is $13,031,433 15. The net cost of the water works, up to this time, is $7,114,700 14. The amount of debt on account of the war is $1,947,500.

—Robert Taylor, who was left an orphan, and who commenced his business by blacking boots, has endowed an Orphan Asylum at Racine, Wisconsin, with the handsome sum of $150,000.

—Sitka is only a few days' distance. People are rushing in; stores are established; trading commenced; a hotel, menagerie and newspaper will soon be under way, and a member of Congress may soon be expected.

—Captain Salmon Buell, of Litchfield, Conn., attained the age of one hundred on Sunday, June 9th. As he entered the church that day, the entire congregation honored him by rising and standing till he was seated. They then joined the choir in singing appropriate words to the tune of Old Hundred.

—Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, has for the past eight years been enjoying at Rome the fruits of her professional success, except for a time during the war, when she revisited the American stage in aid of the sanitary fund. Her daughter, Miss Cushman, United States Consul at Rome. Miss Emily Stebbins, the sculptress, resides with Miss Cushman.

—Farm hands are wanted in the West, and the demand comes for them from all quarters. The enormous crop now ready for the harvest will require, to properly secure it, more hands than can be procured in the West, and this affords a splendid opportunity to the thousands of men out of work in the Eastern cities, to go where there is real work going from one store to another soliciting employment.

—Rev. Henry W. Bellows, now sojourning in Paris, writes that "Napoleon has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. He looks care-worn and cold, anxious and reserved. His complexion is pallid and his expression deprecatory. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. In private he is reported as mild and spoken, amiable and of quick intelligence, but his face is both impassive and unpromising. All the portraits flatter him."

—In the county of Kent, England, great faith is placed in the Birling recipe for the cure of hydrophobia; and the well authenticated instances can be adduced to prove its efficacy. The secret now rests with a family who are willing to part with it for five hundred pounds sterling. With the commendable desire of securing the benefits to the public of the secret, the vicar of Birling has started a subscription, which already amounts to two hundred pounds sterling.

—Late advices from Salt Lake state rich gold discoveries have been made in the Utah mines. Forty ounces of gold dust were brought in, which were crushed from the quartz in two days, and which, on being assayed, weighed over thirty-eight ounces. The mines are located two hundred miles from Salt Lake, in the Green river country. Extensive mines have just been discovered at the head of Little Lost river. The excitement is culminating in a general stampede of miners. The mines are reported to be eighty miles from Salmon City.

—Maryland is now organizing four brigades of State troops, for which Gov. Swann has just ordered 5,000 stand of arms. The leading officers of these troops, Gen. Cooper, who commands the first brigade, Col. Herbert, who commands the first regiment of the second brigade, and others, were officers in the rebel army. The 1st regiment of the second brigade is composed of 1,000 ex-rebel soldiers, who wear the Confederate gray uniform and are armed with Springfield rifles. The men now engaged in recruiting have served in the rebel army or prominent stay-at-home rebels. Governor Swann was offered a regiment of colored soldiers, but declined to accept them.

A CHEAP WAY

OF GOING TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, by going to FLEMING'S Drug Store, where you can procure the Water direct from the Springs, received every week, at the very lowest price, and fresh supply of the Kentucky

BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,

Sold by the barrel at the very lowest rates. Received direct from the Springs this day. Sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Near Fourth.

jy18:TTS

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by M'CLARAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. TORRENCE, cor. 4th and Smithfield, Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

jy20:DeTTS

A TIMELY WARNING.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactur d with a fiery article containing *cough of fusil oil*, a *mortal* poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, the preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and imposters.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States, and abounds in medicinal virtues. Dr. Swett, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called FOLLANDS WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is one of rare value in all debilitated states of the kidneys. It acts like a charm in all diseases of mucous membranes, enabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases, where Buchu has been tried and failed. It is likewise well suited to narcotic coughs, and an infallible specific for all the painful diseases of catarrh. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by it. Notice the certificate of Asa Goodwin, published some time ago.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in leucorrhœa, piles, and other diseases of the urinary passages; in piles and sporadic inflammation or ineration of the bowels, in chronic catarrhal affections, and in various forms of rheumatism." It is exceedingly valuable in all gravelly affections, bloody urine, and when there is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's usual occupation, and instead of sickening, or abuses a bracing, healthy power of endurance and vitality. Price, $1 per bottle or $6 per half dozen.

Ask for FOLLANDS WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. FOLLAND'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

ap20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate; Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time deposits.

SPICED SALMON.

A fresh supply of new Spiced Salmon, in four pound cans, just received from Boston and for sale at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

jy18 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

MISSOURI POT CLAY.—50 bbls. in store, will be sold at St. Louis prices, adding freight by river.

jy9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—10 bales Middlings, in store, will be sold low, to wind up the season's business.

jy20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR,"

—75 bbls. now landing from railroad, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHANGE OF HOUR FOR THE CHORAL SERVICE.—During the summer the Sunday afternoon FREE SERVICE will commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

RELIGIOUS.—Public Worship in the new Christian Chapel, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City, every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., JOSEPH KING, Pastor.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

After to-morrow morning this Church will be closed until the last Sunday in August. Subject for closing service, "The Last Day of the Feast."

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. S. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, —services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. SABBATH SCHOOL at 2½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

By order of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is No. 45 Gratham street.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville (late corner of Penn and Liberty) st., entrance on North-st., between A. V. and the Canal. Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath school session at 2 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents cordially welcomed to any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

CURRY INSTITUTE.

The next Term will open on the

First Monday of September,

For pupils wishing to take a

NORMAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC

Or Classical Course.

jy15:ev&sF

THE MEMBERSHIP AND CONGREGATION OF BROWN & M. E. CHAPEL, in which its Trustees and Pastor, Rev. J. W. DEVINE, appeal to all classes of Christians, in the name of our common Master, the God and Father of all, for help, to enable them to complete the Church now in course of erection, on the corner of Pemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny. Favored by the kindness of a few warm friends, and the unswerving courts of the membership, our little Church has been urged to erect another temple to the honor of the Living God, ever since our building on East Commons was destroyed by the city fathers. An immediate

We wish and pray for the success of all Christians, whether Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalians, or others. There are enough colored people in the two cities and its environs to fill churches specially devoted to the evangelical teachings of these denominations. Church Fairs do not come our aim. We wish to build a church wherein we can worship God according to our conscience, and the first which He has given us.

Prof. S. A. NEALE, who is not of our faith, but is, nevertheless, an earnest worker in the spiritual Kingdom of the Master, will act as our Agent for a brief while, and we have invested him with letters which empower him to solicit subscriptions from all well-wishers.

We also respectfully announce that a Grand Excursion and Barbecue, for Freedom in this county, will come off at UNION PARK, in the Western part of Allegheny, AUGUST 1st, 1867. All the Good Military and Civic Societies will participate, and a Grand Tournament will be one of the features of the occasion. All the profits will be devoted to the payment of our church debt.

PARKER SNELL,
ROBT. J. DAVIS,
THOS. M. HOAG,
GEO. W. DIMEY,
MOSES HOWARD,
Chairmen of Committee, &c.

jy20:ec&ws

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership existing under the style of DUNCAN & HESSLIN was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent, the entire interest of DUNCAN & HESSLIN having been purchased by W. A. CLEMENS, who will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 201 Liberty street. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without delay.

Having sold our entire interest in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business to W. A. CLEMENS, we will continue the business at the old stand. We would close fully recommend him to the favorable consideration and patronage of our friends.

DUNCAN & HESSLIN.

Pittsburgh, July 15th, 1867.

W. A. CLEMENS,

(Successor to DUNCAN & HESSLIN,)

WHOLESALE GROCER,

And Commission Merchant,

No 201 Liberty Street.

☞A continuance of the patronage awarded the old firm is respectfully solicited.

jy20:6m

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jy 9:w80:TuTHAS

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BIGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first class stock of

HARDWARE. CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. Are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK. Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

jy20:w21

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON CULVERTS AND FLAG STONE CROSSINGS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, July 15th, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for furnishing IRON CULVERTS, to be delivered at the following places, viz: At the intersection of Federal street and North avenue, Beaver street and North avenue—each culvert to be 54 feet long, 24 inch opening and 12 inches deep; at the intersection of Irwin and North streets, 36 feet long, 18 inch opening and 12 inches deep; at Columbia Engine House, 40 feet long, 24 inch opening and 12 inches deep.

Also, for furnishing and putting down FLAG STONE CROSSINGS, at the intersection of Federal street and North avenue, Beaver street and North avenue, and on Ohio street, at the intersection of Sandusky street.

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

jy20:ec2

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 20th, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for furnishing 2,500 BUSHELS BEST QUALITY OF MERCHANTABLE LUMP COAL, to be delivered at the following places, viz:

2,500 bushels in basement of City Hall.
400 " Hope Engine House, 1st ward.
400 " Friendship do. 2d ward.
400 " Gen. Grant do. 3d ward.
400 " Columbia do. 4th ward.
100 " City Weigh-master.

The coal to be weighed on the City Scales.

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

jy20:ec2

BLACK LACE SACQUES!

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SUMMER WEAR,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

jy20

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE

School for Young Ladies,

No. 62 Grant Street.

The First Term of the next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 9th. Circulars can be obtained at J. K. WELDIN & CO.'S, No. 101 Wood street, and at DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S, No. 94 Wood street.

For information or admission address

REV. R. J. COSTER,
Rector.

jy11:MTuTTS

GARDEN SPOT WANTED.—From twelve to fifteen acres good land, suitable for garden purposes, some fruits and house required on it.

Address, "Manchester," Allegheny and Pittsburgh for sale.

Also, Lots in almost any locality desired, to suit all tastes and pockets. Farms, country-seats and country residences. Western Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale or trade for city property.

Rents, Bills and claims collected with the utmost despatch.

Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

J. F. ISELIN, Agent,
21 Federal St., Allegheny.

jy17

NEW BOOK STORE,

Union Sabbath School Book Store.

Bibles and Testaments, Sabbath School Library Books and Requisites; Theological, School and Blank Books, Stationery, &c. Rare and Miscellaneous Books sourced and all orders promptly filled, as cheap as the cheapest.

F. G. REINMAN,
113 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy3:TuWS

THE QUEEN OF THE WASHTUB.—The State Right for Maryland, with privilege of manufacture of a

PATENT WASHING FLUID,

which, wherever introduced, has met with universal success, will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. S. HAM LYON,
121 Third street.

jy19:ec22

FOR SALE—In the Borough of Sharpsburg, convenient to the P. F. W. & C. Depot, a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, of four rooms, stone cellar, all in good repair. Lot 25 by 65 feet. Indisputable title given. If desired rent can be, as the owner is going west. Apply immediately, on the premises.

ANDREW MCNAMARA.

jy16:d4:TTS

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to the 1st of April, 1867, and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.

JOHN SEMPLE.

jy19:ec13

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—All the PRESSES, MOULDS, and other valuable tools formerly used by the Missouri Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo.

For full particulars address WALLACE & WALKER, 520 N. Third St., St. Louis.

jy19:ec4

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my wife, ELLEN SULLIVAN, having, without just cause or provocation, left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting, and I hereby warn all persons not to harbor her on my account.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Peebles Township.

jy11:ec28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Branch of the celebrated Store. Fine TEAS at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per pound. Fine COFFEE at 28, 30 and 35 cents. Save 25 per cent. by buying them.

jy20:3t*TTS

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

This well known Company have just received some fresh TEAS, which they are selling at $1.00 and $1.25 a pound, which is the same as the New York rates. Be sure to see and try them.

jy20:3t*TTS

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Their Roasted Coffees at 25c.

Really fine, better than any 40c. Coffee now sold.

jy20:3t*TTS

FOR SALE.

A Good Family Horse,

Seven years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with carriage and harness, can be bought at a bargain, or either of them will be exchanged for Groceries. Apply at Fifth Ward Mills, Fifth street Extension, or at Mrs. ASHWORTH, head of Federal street, Allegheny.

jy20:3t

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for PAINTING THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, now in course of erection. Specifications can be examined at the office of BAIR & MOORE, Architects, on 2nd and 4th CITY HALL, where to be left with any of the undersigned, on the 27th instant.

M. K. MOORE,
JAMES ROSS,
A. A. MOORE,

jy19:ec27

NEW LAW BOOKS.

REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF RAILWAYS. New and revised edition. Two volumes.

HILLIARD ON REMEDIES FOR TORTS OR PRIVATE WRONGS. One volume.

KAY & COMPANY,

jy20 65 WOOD STREET.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ROBERT C. FOX, deceased, late of Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are her by no tified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES DIXEL,
Administrator.

jy20:6t*

VALUABLE MANUALS FOR BUSINESS MEN AND LAWYERS.

Rice's Manual of the U. S. Bankrupt Act, with Forms and Rules. Price $5.00.

Hilliard on Bankruptcy and Insolvency. $5.00.

Partridge's Key to the Bankrupt Acts. Sheets.

Emerson's Interest Reckoner. $6.00, with all the Amendments. Price $5.

Bright's Annual Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from 1858 to 1867. Price $7.

The Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress. Price $2.00. For sale by

KAY & COMPANY,

jy20 65 Wood Street.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy20:6m

FOR SALE.

Half Interest in an Established Dry Goods Store,

ON FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DOING AT PRESENT $40,000 PER ANNUM.

Deposits Shown to any Right Person.

Address H. B., Post Office, Allegheny, Pa.

jy20 e3t

JUST OPENED,

AT PHELAN'S

Old Stand Stocking Store,

24 FIFTH STREET.

Infants' White Merino ½ Hose.
Infants' White Merino ¾ Hose.
Infants' White Merino Full Hose.
Infants' Thick White Wool Hose.
Infants' White Cotton Hose.
Infants' White Cotton ¾ Hose.
Infants' White Cotton ½ Hose.
Infants' White and Fancy Wool Boots.
Infants' Merino and Wool Shirts.
Infants' Knit Sacques.

jy20

COMPRESSED

BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Plugs, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch,

ROSIN, ISINGLASS, &c., &c.,

Nos. 122 & 125 Third St., Pittsburgh.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

jy27:1y

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where bills are not collected.

jy22:1m

ADAIR'S PATENT

SPIRAL PEN RACK,

For sale by Stationers, Booksellers and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Notions.

jy19:ec12

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE firm of BAILIFF, BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

Allegheny City, July 1st, '67. jy15:ec10

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

Water, Gas & Steam Pipes.

No. 55 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

jy19:ec10

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy20:3t

J. S. MORRISON.....D. M. BARR.....ISAAC BOWERS, FAUFMAN.....JACOB REY.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BOOK AND PRINT PAPER,

Orders promptly filled.

Address, SPANG'S MILLS,
Blair County, Penna.

☞Highest cash price paid for rags.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, meat safes, Water Coolers, step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKER & APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c. jy20:6m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS,

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SULLEIN'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.

114 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. jy23

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jy22:m3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OLD, ORIGINAL

TEA STORE!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchong,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns;

Plain and Printed Percales;

Plain and Printed Marseilles;

Checks and Tickings;

Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;

Fine and Heavy Flannels;

Bleached & Brown Shirtings;

Corsets and Hoop Skirts;

Mosquito Netting;

Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞Orders promptly filled.

jy2

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the above goods. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

my1

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;

Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;

Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;

Colored Ball Trimmings;

White Cotton and Ball Fringes;

A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;

Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;

Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;

Duplex Reception Skirt;

Corsets, Belting and Buckles;

Palmt Linen and Silk Fans;

Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;

Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices. Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street,

my21:n30

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS,

Jet Bead and Bugle Gimps and Fringes

Crystal Bead Gimps and Drop Trimmings.

Jet and Crystal Ornaments,

Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons,

Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades,

Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my21:n90

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for	$1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.

LADIES' HOSE, 15c. per pair, or two pair for 25 cents.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

1628:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS, MALSTERS, &c.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

BREWERS, MALSTERS AND HOP DEALERS,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh

WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities and Hops from the yards Kent and Worcester, can guarantee to be pure and a satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

☞Mr. A. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office,

Corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's Alley,

my9:n70

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

FOR. STRICH ..... JAS. M'KAY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. 1619:n26

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th, and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

4-4 SHEETINGS ..... Cents.
BROWN MERRIMAC CALICOS ..... 12½ "
TICKINGS ..... 10 "
HUCK TOWELS ..... 10 "
HOSE AND SOCKS ..... 20 "
HOOP SKIRTS ..... 20 "
ALPACCAS, for suits ..... 25 "
FANCY DRESS GOODS ..... 25 "
FRENCH LAWNS ..... 18¾ "
WOOL CASSIMERES ..... 75 "

MOONEY & DRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

☞Bring this with you and compare prices.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

IS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

No. 87 Market Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OUT AT

REDUCED PRICES!

THE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And cheaper than any in the city.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy11:n90

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STUPPENSON

jan28

HATS, CAPS, &c.

STRAW GOODS,

FOR SUMMER SALES.

ALL THE NEW STYLE HATS,

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT

McCORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood Street.

jy8

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM ..... OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively.

ap17:n48

PIANOS ORGANS, &c.

CHAS. S. HAKE. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. ap17:n6

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very large stock of KNAKE & CO.'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCE'S CELESTINA ORGANS.

AT BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

my18 No. 43 FIFTH STREET

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion yard to ST. CHARLES STABLES, opposite rear end of St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any infectious diseases not admitted, but every attention paid to them at the owner's stable. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Surgeons of Allegheny, will cure all sores, wind galls, Sore shoulders, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had in bottles, at the Stables.

Night and country cases promptly attended to. Residence, the old Mansion, No. 76 Cherry Alley, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel. 1673:n56

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has erected an HOSPITAL STABLE, at the corner of Liberty street and East Lane, Allegheny City, also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE, on Beaver street, between Ohio street and Stockton avenue, Office at the Hospital Stables, at the former place. Special attention given to buying, selling, exchanging and inspecting horses; and, with the assistance of Miss A. CHILDS, (who may be seen at his residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St., Allegheny,) will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Horses, by purchaser, driven or ridden single or in pairs; Prof. J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Bissell, John Kirker, M.D., D. St. Evans. jy2:n39

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS MORELAND ..... DANIEL L. MITCHELL

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals.

Horses kept at livery my24:y65

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, Also, Furnishing Undertaker. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest prices, kept constantly on hand, CARSON STREET, between Ormsby and Denniston streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Hearse and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at Livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open at all hours of the day and night. my2 y52

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Good kept subject to the owner twelve months. my15:n33

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY ..... PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS,

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. apl5:n78

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

45 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Stems always on hand. my14:n

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1787:n26

The Pittsburgh Gazette

LETTER LISTS.

Published by Authority.

List of Uncalled For Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Postoffices, July 20th, 1867.

PITTSBURGH

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Adams T H
Adams Geo
Adams Eli
Adams A
Addison Wm
Addison H
Ammon A
Ammon A J
Albertson Jno
Andrews H C
Anderson Jno
Ashford, Jno
Arnstein Daniel
Armstrong W
Armstrong F

B
Baker Wm
Baker E S
Barta W C
Bar ca G O W
Barks John J
Barks Wm T
Beale G C
Bell R A
Benson C
Bennett John W
Black Neil
Black Robt
Black Michael
Black D F
Brown Jno A
Brown C K
Bruin A
Brunner Wm 2
Bowe E Miss
Boyd Kate Miss
Bot Mary Mrs
Boeckman V Mis
Byrnes Susan G Mrs

C
Call Caroline
Campbell Margaret J Mrs
Carson C Mrs
Carey R
Carson & McKee
Cau lon Wm 2
Cash P
Cline Jos C
Caiser Jos
Charlt n A
Childs Conrad
Chargler Henry
Cochran J
Cole Asa T
Clark J M R
Clarx Thos
Clarx E S & H
Cook J M
Cook John
Conroy Pat
Conroy Pat
Cothbert Jno
Crihan John
Crist J W
Croaks J
Croaks W J
Cunningham T
Carl & Chas
Carl J M

D
David J D
Demer Theo're
Devine Wm
Dorchman Jno 2
Dougherty Wood
DeForde Cod D
Dorsey Wm
Dellaney Wm
Dillinger & Son
Doyle Michael
Donnelly Thos
Dower W D
Duval W D
Dawson E

E
Ellis J D
Elwell John
Edmonds J B
Enos D C

F
Fadar Ur J C
Fahenstock W F
Fahey Jno
Fenherty W J
Finton H
Fenley L A
Fenger Jno
Finer Wm H
Fogerty M
Forsythe Wm

H
Baker Wm
Baker E S
Barta W C
Bar ca G O W
Barks John J
Barks Wm T
Beale G C
Bell R A
Benson C
Bennett John W
Black Neil
Black Robt
Black Michael
Black D F
Brown Jno A
Brown C K
Bruin A
Brunner Wm 2
Bowe E Miss
Boyd Kate Miss
Bot Mary Mrs
Boeckman V Mis
Byrnes Susan G

C
Call Caroline
Campbell Margaret J Mrs
Carson C Mrs
Carey R
Carson & McKee
Cau lon Wm 2
Cash P
Cline Jos C
Caiser Jos
Charlt n A
Childs Conrad
Chargler Henry
Cochran J
Cole Asa T
Clark J M R
Clarx Thos
Clarx E S & H
Cook J M
Cook John
Conroy Pat
Conroy Pat
Cothbert Jno
Crihan John
Crist J W
Croaks J
Croaks W J
Cunningham T
Carl & Chas
Carl J M

D
David J D
Demer Theo're
Devine Wm
Dorchman Jno 2
Dougherty Wood
DeForde Cod D
Dorsey Wm
Dellaney Wm
Dillinger & Son
Doyle Michael
Donnelly Thos
Dower W D
Duval W D
Dawson E

E
Ellis J D
Elwell John
Edmonds J B
Enos D C

F
Fadar Ur J C
Fahenstock W F
Fahey Jno
Fenherty W J
Finton H
Fenley L A
Fenger Jno
Finer Wm H
Fogerty M
Forsythe Wm

Forman Alex 2
Forsythe Adam
Fuller G & W
Fuller W H

G
Gallagher M
Gerlach J
Gilroy M
Gold Jno Chas
Gleason Wm
Goodwin S T
Graff Geo 2
Graff C & L
Grimmell Mr

H
Hain A
Hall Chas W
Hartley Wm
Hemmon Wm
Hamm T H
Hood Jno
Hodgson Wm
Hoffman Jno
Hyd J S
Hamby Mr
Harber & Reed
Hemphill Robt
Hyman Mr
Hancek Frank

Hand Elizabeth
Miss (for 2)
Hood Bella

I
Irwin Jno Miss

J
Jamison J A
Jam s Noah
Jagnes J A
Jordon Francis
Jernagan Wm
Johnson E
Johnson Jno G
Johnson J M
Johnson T M

K
Kernah I
Kenny L
Kelly Jas
Kinkaid J M
Kelsey Jno
Kinkaid Wm
Kerr Jno
Kinkaid Jno
Kinkaid Robt
Kirkpatrick Dr

L
Langeler Alf'd
Lacey P
Logotipi P
Lewis B
Lenz C 96
Lee R W
Liddle Johnson
Little W F
Linhart C
Livingston Jos
Lowry W S
Lockwood Cosh
Lord & Stebbins
Lovejoy J A
Lytle W S
Lyons Thos

M
Maloy Hugh M
Mengling Thos
Matchews Geo
Markle C
Mason H B
Mayin J C
Mellins M
Means John
Michael L M
Miles P D 2
Miller Nick
Miller J & C
Morgan Henry
Morton J Hay
Marshall F L
Mahon J
Mosbook Geo
Morrison A H
Morse E
Moore Wm
Murphy R
Myers H
Myers Jno H

Mc
McAdams Thos
McClure Ed
McClelland A
McCandless
Mc Cormick Hen
McGurk Pete
McGillis Jno
McGuire Jas
McHugh Jas
McKeag Thos
McLaughlin W
McMican Jno
McMichael J R

N
Nelson D R
Nolan George
Neely Geo
Nicholson Valle
Noble Mary
Nichol W L

O
O'Neil geary
Oney P M
O'Boyd Margt
Oliver

P
Phelan Annie
Patterson Ben
Porter G B
Perry Jas L
Pryor J M
Pelzel Mattie
Pelan Wm

R
Rees & Hubbell
Reed Geo M
Randalbol
Ross Sarah
Ross Mattie M
Rodgers Jno
Rowbottom
Rowbottom 2

S
Strong Geo
Smith Anthony
Seaton A S
Shaw David
Scott D
Stewart Eliza J
Smith Jno
Smithey J F
Stewart Annie
Stephenson J G
Saul John
Sanders D
Senior Louisa
Semple Robt
Steel W T
Sebring M W
Shaw Jno
Smith M A W
Stewart Grover
T
Tity Martin
Tate Catherine
Thompson J R

V
Van Winkle J
Vogle
W
Walter G F
Woonburn B F
Wilson Jno
Will George
Wood Geo
Wilcox Allen
Wilson H B
Wilson Nelle
Wright J L
Werner J F
Weber Jno
Walter Martha
Wagoner Mrs
Weston Jno M
Wright Mary F
Wiggins S
Willard Jane
Miss (for 2)
Wimpel W G
Mrs
Wilson Mollie
Woodman S
Miss
Y
Yost Alice Miss

J. H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

ALLEGHENY LETTER LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Ahlborn C & Co
Adams J S
Alexander J G
Anderson Jas
Adams Wm
Andrews Robt
Avery Robt B

B
Bradley Anna
Barnes A P
Bingham Chas
Baines Emma
Buck Isaac F
Boyd John
Brickford John
Barrett Jacob
Bendork Wm C
Barry Wm
Bryce Robt
Bottles Rebecca

C
Collars Caroine
Clark Geo
Carper D D
Cress Henry
Craig A R
Clark Jarvis
Coulter Mrs
Chambers Mat
Campe R
Carroll & M'Cali
Clark J W

D
Dodd C
Dumm C H
Donnelly Chas
Doebe Karla
Dean Samuel
Donavan S
Douglas Joseph
Drake Wm
Dood Lloyd
Derringhi L
Delano Louis
Davis Noelle
Dorsey Mrs
Dawson M E
Donaldson M A

E
Eaton Andrew
Earnight H A

F
Frew David
Fox Henry
Folken John
Fitz smond W
stance's Jane
Ford Jacob
Forest N H 2
Frederick Wm

G
Grace George
Graham Miss
Gilchrist Alex
Gould Alfred
Gallagher Ellen
Girtzla Elizab
Graham Isaac
Gray James A
Gould Martha J
Gage Mary
Gold Mary A

Hemphill Robt
Harber & Reed
Hyman Mr
Hancek Frank

I
Irwin Jno Miss

J
Jamison J A
Jam s Noah
Jagnes J A
Jordon Francis
Jernagan Wm
Johnson E
Johnson Jno G
Johnson J M
Johnson T M

K
Kernah I
Kenny L
Kelly Jas
Kinkaid J M
Kelsey Jno
Kinkaid Wm
Kerr Jno
Kinkaid Jno
Kinkaid Robt
Kirkpatrick Dr

L
Langeler Alf'd
Lacey P
Logotipi P
Lewis B
Lenz C 96
Lee R W
Liddle Johnson
Little W F
Linhart C
Livingston Jos
Lowry W S
Lockwood Cosh
Lord & Stebbins
Lovejoy J A
Lytle W S
Lyons Thos

M
Maloy Hugh M
Mengling Thos
Matchews Geo
Markle C
Mason H B
Mayin J C
Mellins M
Means John
Michael L M
Miles P D 2
Miller Nick
Miller J & C
Morgan Henry
Morton J Hay
Marshall F L
Mahon J
Mosbook Geo
Morrison A H
Morse E
Moore Wm
Murphy R
Myers H
Myers Jno H

Mc
McAdams Thos
McClure Ed
McClelland A
McCandless
Mc Cormick Hen
McGurk Pete
McGillis Jno
McGuire Jas
McHugh Jas
McKeag Thos
McLaughlin W
McMican Jno
McMichael J R

N
Nelson D R
Nolan George
Neely Geo
Nicholson Valle
Noble Mary
Nichol W L

O
O'Neil geary
Oney P M
O'Boyd Margt
Oliver

P
Phelan Annie
Patterson Ben
Porter G B
Perry Jas L
Pryor J M
Pelzel Mattie
Pelan Wm

R
Rees & Hubbell
Reed Geo M
Randalbol
Ross Sarah
Ross Mattie M
Rodgers Jno
Rowbottom
Rowbottom 2

S
Strong Geo
Smith Anthony
Seaton A S
Shaw David
Scott D
Stewart Eliza J
Smith Jno
Smithey J F
Stewart Annie
Stephenson J G
Saul John
Sanders D
Senior Louisa
Semple Robt
Steel W T
Sebring M W
Shaw Jno
Smith M A W
Stewart Grover
T
Tity Martin
Tate Catherine
Thompson J R

V
Van Winkle J
Vogle
W
Walter G F
Woonburn B F
Wilson Jno
Will George
Wood Geo
Wilcox Allen
Wilson H B
Wilson Nelle
Wright J L
Werner J F
Weber Jno
Walter Martha
Wagoner Mrs
Weston Jno M
Wright Mary F
Wiggins S
Willard Jane
Miss (for 2)
Wimpel W G
Mrs
Wilson Mollie
Woodman S
Miss
Y
Yost Alice Miss

Committed.

Ann Irwin was arrested on a street car on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, a few days since, in a state of beastly intoxication, and taken before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, who committed her to jail for ten days. Ann was quite boisterous when arrested, and continued so until she was lodged in jail, when she subsided into a state of perfect quietness. She contended with the Justice that she was not drunk; said she had drank but little whiskey during the day, and would like to have a bucket of ale to quiet her nerves.

Philip Uhlrich was committed in default of three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, Margaret Ulrich.

Mary McDonald was arrested on a ball piece, charged with illegal liquor selling, and in default of eight hundred dollars bail, was committed for Court.

Assault and Battery Cases.

J. D. Johnson, the boy who was arrested and committed to jail for cutting James Lunzer, on the night of the seventh inst., in a sleeping car at the Union Depot, made information before Alderman Taylor, against Edward Holmes and James Lunzer, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that he was assaulted by them, and that if he used a knife it was done in self defense. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

John Rowan charges Mr. Mehan with assault and battery, before the same officer, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mehan.

Margaret Clemmens appeared before the same officer, and made information against her husband, Jacob Clemmens, charging him with a like offense. The parties reside in Birmingham. A warrant was issued for Jacob.

Patents to Pennsylvania.

Among the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 9th, each bearing that date, were the following:

Frank Crandall, of Erie, for improved clothes dryer.

Lyman B. Crittenden, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in railroad cars.

Lyman B. Crittenden, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in brick machines.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, for improved mode of drying bricks.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, for improved apparatus for heating clay.

Isaac Gregg of Philadelphia, for improved apparatus for treating clay.

J. Henry Smith, of Pittsburgh, for improved petroleum stove.

W. Dowees Wood, of McKeesport, for improvement in annealing in sheet iron.

Malicious Mischief.

Ellen Eichbaum made information before Alderman Mullen, of Allegheny, against Louis Bick, charging him with malicious mischief. She alleges that on the 15th inst., she sent her little girl from Duquesne borough, where she resides, to Allegheny after flour, and that the girl took a little hand carriage with her; that she got the flour and when on her way home, in crossing Ohio street, the defendant maliciously drove his horse and wagon over the carriage, and completely demolished it, spilling all the flour. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Hearing on Monday.—John Cline and Charles Pohle, arrested as the persons who committed the robberies at Irwin's Station, have been committed by Alderman Humbert for a hearing on Monday.

Sudden Death.—The Waynesburg *Republican* announces the sudden death, from apoplexy, of Mr. Daniel Hook, Justice of the Peace of that town, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens.

A Few Days since a son of Mr. Henry Newman, near Mechanicsburg, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while plowing in a field.

Larceny.—James S. Hamlin appeared before Alderman Humbert and made information against Ellen Henderson, charging her with larceny. He alleges that the defendant entered his dwelling, at 29 Walnut street, on the 26th inst., and did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away one bl ck silk dress of the value of forty dollars, three of her dresses of the value of twenty dollars, a pair of gaiters, and various other articles of women's apparel, whereupon a warrant was issued for the said Ellen Henderson.

Surety of the Peace.—Margaret Harkens appeared before Alderman Donaldson and made information against Chas. Soldas and Wm. Soldas, his brother, for surety of the peace, alleging that the defendants threatened her life. The parties made in the Third ward, Allegheny. The defendants were arrested and held for a hearing.

The President of the Young Men's Library Association of this city has appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on Lectures for the approaching season: James B. Scott, W. P. Herbert, James B. Morgan, Jr., O. P. Scaife, Oliver Lemon, S. F. Jennings and E. V. McCandless.

Assault.—Margaret Sullivan made information before Alderman Morrow, against Mrs. Ratigan, charging her with assault, alleging that the defendant took a chair over her head and threatened to strike her with it. A warrant was issued for Mrs. Ratigan.

C. A. R.—At a meeting of Post No. 35, Allegheny City, Tuesday evening, officers were elected as follows: Post Commander, J. R. Oxley; Senior Vice, J. S. Edgar; Junior Vice, J. G. Brown; Chaplain, E. S. Tyler.

☞Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JULY REDUCTION!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh18:n87

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring Goods,

Fresh from the Importers,

Which will be made up with care and dispatch, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN BYRNE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 14 WYLIE ST.,

UNDER ASHLAND HALL.

ap9:n78

E. J. McGRATTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. ja21:n61:tuthys

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my10:n84

EATING, ICE CREAM, &c.

HERBST ORDINARY.

DINING, LUNCH, COFFEE

AND ICE CREAM ROOMS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

No. 64 Fourth St.

☞Our MORNING LUNCHES served daily, from 6 to 11 A. M. DINNER served from 11 to 3 o'clock, daily—$.50 for twenty, or 60 cents Single Dinner.

Particular attention given to the wants of ladies and gentlemen desiring a comfortable meal, the enjoyment of a good dish of cream, or any of the luxuries of the season; also, to the furnishing families, parties and others, at their residences or elsewhere, with the best of

WEDDING, POUND AND SPONGE CAKES

With the richest assortment of Basket and Fancy Cakes, Cream and Ice Cakes, Meringue Baskets, Jellies, Charlotte de Russe, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Ornamental Pyramids, Game, Boned Turkey, Coffee, Chocolate, etc.

Waiters and Music furnished private and public parties.

China, Silverware, Cutlery, Glassware and Table Linen for hire. ja15:n49

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. ja19:n72

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'CUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, second Saloon, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, ICES, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.

☞Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. ja19:n

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and LADIES' ORDINARY,

300 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my27:n99

REFRIGERATORS,

ICE CHESTS,

Torry's Ice Cream Freezers,

VERY CHEAP, AT

Grafton's House-Furnishing Store,

66 Federal St.,

Near the Railroad Depot,

my8:n95 ALLEGHENY CITY.

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED

LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

Manufactured at No. 58 SMITHFIELD ST., by

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.

Also, Agents for New York Rubber Co.

Gum Belting.

Always on hands a superior quality of LACE LEATHER and GUM ELYDANT HOSE. COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, BELT HOOKS, etc. f7:n1:y

R. P. GETTY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

Dealer in TEAS, WINES and Pure Old Monongahela Rye and Bourbon WHISKIES, No. 55, Northeast corner of Ohio street and the Diamond, Allegheny City, Pa. my24:n84

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH, for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warerooms, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

jy12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GRAND CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, will most positively take place at IRVIN HALL, on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful entertainment ever inaugurated in the city. Full programme with every ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 4. It was a grand success. The immense Hall was crowded with the elite of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading Bankers and Merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and judge which No. is to draw that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last Concert, on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The Grand Distribution of presents will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit principle. A pro-rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket holders. Capital, $1,287,146. Tickets, $1 each. A present with every ticket. A full report of the night of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercials and financial standing of the company, and the managers and bankers thereof, who, their honor, their fair, stalwart guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the individual holders will be good scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the benefit of all, even to the purchase of a ticket, and scrupulously avoid any and every thing which could in the slightest degree stimulate the public which pecuniarily accrue to all who invest. List of Presents: Cash—One cash present at $5,000; two cash presents at $2,500 each; three cash presents at $1,000 each; ten cash presents at $1,000 each; twenty cash presents at $500; fifty cash presents at $300; fifty cash presents at $200; one hundred and fifty cash presents at $100; one hundred and fifty cash presents at $50; two hundred cash presents at $30; two hundred cash presents at $20; three hundred cash presents at $10; 2,000 cash presents at $5. Diamonds—Sixteen grand pianos at $1000; 8 Chickering's grand pianos at $1500; 25 Knabe's 7 octave pianos at $900; 25 Knabe's 6½ octave pianos at $800; 25 melodeons at $425; 25 melodeons at $375. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cash case sewing machines at $165; 50 Wheeler & Wilson cash case sewing machines at $150; 50 Wheeler & Wilson plain sewing machines at $95; 75 Singers' cash case sewing machines at $165; 50 Singers' half case sewing machines at $125; 100 Singers' plain sewing machines at $85. Diamonds—all full set Diamonds at $6,500; 3 full sets diamonds at $2,500; 3 diamond cluster rings at $600; 6 diamond cluster rings at $500; 10 diamond cluster rings at $400; 20 diamond cluster rings at $300; 30 diamond cluster rings at $250; 35 diamond cluster rings at $200; 40 diamond cluster rings at $150; 50 diamond cluster rings at $100. Watches—16 gents' gold watches at $300; 20 gents' gold watches at $250; 25 gents' gold watches at $200; 30 gents' gold watches at $150; 35 gents' gold watches at $125; 50 ladies' diamond set watches at $200; 50 ladies' gold watches at $150; 75 ladies' gold watches at $100; 100 ladies' gold watches at $75; 100 ladies' gold watches at $50. Silver Watches—50 American silver watches at $25; 25 American silver watches at $20; 50 American silver watches at $15; 50 American silver watches at $10; 50 American silver watches at $8; 50 American silver watches at $6; 50 American silver watches at $5; 50 American silver watches at $4; 50 American silver watches at $3; 50 American silver watches at $2; 50 American silver watches at $1. Total value of presents, $87,158. Immediately after the distribution of the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most honorable distribution ever conducted on the plan. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the custody of the money to C. LARK, WEBSTER & CO., Bankers & Managers, No. 52 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents. Tickets, one dollar each. For sale at the Banking House of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 52 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Special Terms or Club Rates.—Any party procuring a club of five or more manuine tickets and sending the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission: We will send to them for one address for $4 60; for ten tickets to one address for $8 20; 20 tickets to one address for $15 40; 30 tickets to one address for $22 60; 40 tickets to one address for $30; 50 tickets to one address for $36 80; 100 tickets to one address for $64 60; 200 tickets to one address for $87. In all cases the money must accompany the order, or it will not be regarded, send the Post Office address, with Town, County and State in full. Money by draft, Post Office order, or Express, at the risk of the remitter may be sent at our risk. All communications to be addressed to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 52 Broadway, New York. 1791:86

☞WM. BARNHILL & CO., BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Melting Pans, Boiler Iron, Brid

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Pittsburgh Oil Exchange.

The Oil Exchange met yesterday at the Scott House, and was attended by almost the entire trade, there being upwards of one hundred persons present.

President R. W. Burke was in the chair and H. M. Long, Secretary.

The Committee on rules reported through their Chairman, Mr Kirk, as follows:

This Board shall be known by the name of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, and shall be under the control of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, and subject to whatever rules it may adopt.

It shall meet every day at 12 o'clock, punctually, and adjourn at 1230.

The meeting shall be open to all visitors, and shall be conducted without any formal organization, the object being simply a meeting for general and free conversation.

As the existence of this Exchange depends on the prompt attention of the men in the trade, we recommend the following paper for the signatures of all those who wish to support the institution.

We the undersigned refiners, dealers and brokers in Petroleum, do hereby agree that our respective firms shall be represented by at least one of our number every day at the Exchange Rooms, Scott House, at twelve o'clock, M.

And we respectfully invite all oil dealers, barrel manufacturers, dealers in refiners' supplies, and all persons in any way connected with the trade to meet with us, and we hereby inform all such that the foregoing is the time and place we wish to meet such men on business with us.

National Refining & Storing Co.,	Tack, Bro. & Co.,
B. M. Long & Co.,	Geo. E. Beaumont,
Clark & Sumner,	W. P. Logan,
Wurnser, Myers & Co.,	John Penn,
Lockhart, Frew & Co.,	Tues. K. Petty,
H. W. C. Tweddle,	Peter Wright & Sons,
Waring & King,	D. Rushmore,
Walther & Batchelder,	Buffum, Kehew & Co.,
John K. Barbour,	Samuel Richardson,
Oliver B. Jones,	James Bonny, Jr.,
A. B. Logan,	McKee, Hackett & Co.,
W. Meckeron & Bro.,	Brereton, Johnston & Wilkins,
Dilworth Brothers,	W. P. Murray,
Fisher Brothers,	J. F. Stockdale,
Wightman & Anderson,	Montgomerie, Koehler & Co.,
F. & J. C. Fawcett,	Herman, Roehler & Co.,
James Watkins,	A. D. Miller,
Mawhinney & Bro.,	James Gallagher,
Mawhinney & Edwards,	R. D. Cochran & Co.,
Wm. H. Egerton,	Forsyth Bros. & Co.,
Oliver O. Phillips,	Brooks, Ballantine & Co.,
Duncan & Williams,	Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co.
Richard T. Lewis,	B. W. Morgan & Co.,
J. C. Kirkpatrick,	C. Pemberton, Agent
E. C. Keys,	for Pennsylvania
Brewer, Burke & Co.,	Salt Manufacturing
Emil Schmitz,	Company.
David Bly.	

The report was adopted unanimously and signed by the different firms as above. If they adhere to their pledges an Exchange in Pittsburgh is not a myth. The movement is the most encouraging one that has ever been made in this city.

Wide Streets.

We see that ordinances have been passed by the Councils of Allegheny City, providing for the widening of certain of her streets. This is a step in the right direction; but it is only a step. There remains much to be done that ought to be done quickly, if Allegheny would avoid the evils of narrow and inadequate streets, so sorely felt in Pittsburgh and other cities. The city authorities in Allegheny, as elsewhere, are the guardians of the interest which every cotemporary citizen has in the wise administration of the trusts confided to them, and not only of cotemporaries, but also the more solemn responsibility of caring for the interests of posterity. It is especially incumbent on the men of to-day, to consider and provide in all public affairs for the coming generations. It is in this view of the subject that we say there are many streets and lanes in Allegheny, which, if not widened now, when it can be done at trifling expense, will disgrace the city, and cause the inhabitants in the next generation to cry out against the men of today for their sins of omission. Take for example, Pasture lane, thirty-three feet wide—destined, if widened to 60 or 80 feet, to be one of the finest avenues communicating directly with the future park. The property abutting on this lane would be a few years, if widened be worth two or three times more than it suffered to remain a mere alley, as now. Pasture lane, Island lane, Strip lane, and all these narrow lanes should be widened at once, before any valuable buildings are added, as every year the necessity of greater width will be more felt and the difficulty and expense increased. We submit that the alleys which connect the four corners of the diamond or central square with the park should, if possible, be made into streets, and that no street should be permitted to remain less than sixty or sixty-five feet wide. If our friends in Allegheny agree with us in this, let them also agree with us that their duty to posterity demands that the work be done *now*, when it is possible, and not left until a teeming population shall crowd these narrow lanes and make it impossible.

"The Mayoralty."

EDITORS GAZETTE—The question of Mayoralty is properly receiving early attention at the hands of our citizens, and thus far an array of good names has been presented in connection with that office, and it a good article is not made at the proper time, it will not be for want of good and early suggestions on the part of those having an interest in the advancement and welfare of Pittsburgh.

Should our various cities and boroughs, (as they properly should and most likely will,) become consolidated into one municipality, the greater the necessity for making selection of a candidate for Mayor, who can command the respect of all, and who will possess every requisite to discharge the duties which will then devolve upon him in such a manner as to maintain that office with dignity and success, establishing a reputation commensurate with the importance of such a charge.

The man who, in the estimation of a large majority of our business and working community, possesses every requisite to discharge every duty that the office may require, with satisfaction, is our much esteemed friend WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, a gentleman well known to our entire community. His long connection with one of our county offices during which time he was in contact with the people, and his administration of his office was of such a character as to receive the endorsement and plaudits of all. Affable and kind in his intercourse; correct and sound in his judgment; honest in act; his transacting his affairs and gentlemanly in his bearing, with a mind cap ble of comprehending impartially the wants of man and his legislature and acquaintance just such a person as we want for Mayor, a man capable and desirous of relieving the burdens of our city through the office of its chief magistrate. As some doubts have been already expressed of Mr. Hamilton's willingness to serve in this capacity, I am authorized to say, that upon the urgent solicitation of many prominent citizens, he has consented to the use of his name in connection with the Mayoralty, subject to the decision of his Union Republican friends, and if nominated and elected he will enter upon the duties of his office with a firm determination to discharge the trust reposed in him with credit to himself with honor to the city of Pittsburgh, giving his entire time and devoting his whole energy to a faithful performance of the trust reposed in him. "EIGHTH WARD."

False Pretences.

Cases of false pretence have of late been of such frequent occurrence, and so few of them amount to anything further than a means of extorting money from the accused, that but few of our Aldermen will have anything to do with them, unless the case is a very clear one, and such the following appears to be:

Nicholas Jacoby, who is a manufacturer of wagons, carts, &c., at the corner Fountain and Chatham streets, made information before Alderman McMasters against Daniel Daily, charging him with obtaining a cart, valued at $60.50, under false pretence. He alleges that the defendant came and bought the cart, and gave him an order on Hackin & McGaw, building contractors, stating that he had been hauling for the firm, that they owed him, and would pay the order as soon as completed. The order was taken by the prosecutor to the firm on which it was drawn, but they denied owing the man anything, and said he had never been employed by them, nor had he done any work for them whatever. Daily was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Japanese.

This wonderful company of jugglers, gymnasts and vaulters, continue to prove the attraction of the hour, and draw immense audiences. Our citizens owe a deep debt of gratitude to the worthy Tycoon of Japan for his generous kindness in permitting these clever performers to visit our shores and awe and astonish our people. The feats of balancing are truly wonderful, while the nerve, coolness and decision displayed by the Japanese in all their tricks and performances approach the marvelous. Perhaps the city may never again be visited by representatives from the famous land of Japan, and everybody should embrace the few remaining chances left to witness the extraordinary troupe in their daring acts. This afternoon, for the benefit of ladies and children, a matinee will be held, the performances to commence at half-past two o'clock precisely. The price of admission has been generously fixed at twenty-five cents for children and fifty cents for adults. To-night some new and wonderful performances will be introduced.

Surety of the Peace.

Richard Morgans made information before Alderman Thomas, against one Wm. Riddle, for threatening to kill his little son with a twenty pound stone. The suit was withdrawn on defendant paying the costs. The parties reside at Wood's Run.

Mary Shields made information before the same officer, against Elizabeth Clark, for threatening to kill her with an axe. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant did run after her with an axe in her hands, and that she (the prosecutrix) narrowly escaped with her life, by running into her father's house and shutting the door, and that the defendant did knock down the door with the axe. A warrant was issued. The parties reside in Dutch alley, near Wayne street.

City Mortality.

A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the City from July 7, to July 14, 1867:

Debility, 1; diarrhea, 2; consumption, 2; cholera morbus, 2; disease of brain, 3; liver disease, 1; cholera infantum, 6; disease of lungs, 2; whooping cough, 4; still born, 3; convulsions, 2; apoplexy, 1; accident, 1.

Males, 19 { White, 28 / Females, 12 { Colored, 3 } Total....31

Of these whole there were: Under one year 13; from one to two, 1; from two to five, 4; from five to ten, 1; from ten to fifteen, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from forty to fifty 1; from fifty to sixty, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1.

Knights Templar at Meadville.

A new Commandery of Knights Templar will be organized in Meadville, on Monday next, by James H. Hopkins, Acting Grand Commander of the State. A large number of Sir Knights from this city propose going over on the occasion, and will leave the Union Depot for Meadville at six o'clock on Monday morning. They intend taking their regalias with them, as a parade will take place after the ceremonies have been concluded. The demonstration, it is expected, will be a very imposing one.

Divorce Granted—The Court of Common Pleas, a few days since, granted a decree divorcing Belinda Mitchell from her husband William Mitchell.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS
Converted into 5-20's, 1865,
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.
Bonds on Hand for Delivery.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers.
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ROBINSON BROS.,
No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. fe20:1y30

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, July 19, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 139¾; Eighty-one bonds, 110½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; Five Twenties, 1864 109; Five Twenties, 1865, 108½; Consols, 108; Seven Thirties, 1st, 107½@107¾; Ten Forties, 102. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Chicago and Northwestern, 74½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 79½; Fort Wayne Railroad, 102; Michigan Southern Railroad, 79; New York Central, 106¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 48¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,30; Quartz Hill, 2,15; Gregory, 6,50; Smith & Parsmalee, 5,40.

Gold was rather lower to-day than in the fore part of the week, opening at 139½, advancing to 140¾, and closing dull at 139¾. Importers are confident that by keeping out of the market at present the premium would soon decline to nearer 135, and the favorable reports from the West in regard to grain in general, and particularly wheat, our principal article of export from that region, would warrant such a presumption to be correct. Cash gold is a drug in the money centres, and is rather an expensive article to speculate for a rise at a time, when to all appearance, it is held above its market value. Governments are improving with the decline in gold and the superabundance of money may force rates still higher. The upward movement is a healthy one, and is likely to be well sustained for a few weeks.

Railroad shares are lower, and nothing but the abundance of money on call keeps stocks at present figures, when the earnings of all the Western roads show a heavy falling off in receipts, and but a slight decrease in expenses. Mining shares are in better demand, and are strong at current quotations. The local money market is less stringent.

The sudden and almost unprecedented appreciation in the value of oil within the past two or three weeks, has infused a little life into some of the producing oil companies. There was considerable inquiry for Columbia to-day, with buyers at an advance of from $4.50 to $2 per share. Triumph seems to be the strongest and most popular oil stock in this market, and those who were fortunate enough to get hold of it at the recent low price, will no doubt make handsomely. This company, it is said, is now getting four hundred barrels of oil per day.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881		110
" 5-20s, 1867		111¾
" " 1864		108¾
" " 1865		108¾
" " 1865, new		108¾
" 10-40s		102
" Consols		107¾
August 7-30s		107¾
June 7-30s		107¾
Pac. Coupon 6s, 1881		110
Gold		139¾
Silver		134

—The crop prospects, as reported by the press of the interior, are still of the most encouraging character. From some localities poor and medium results are announced, but the great mass of territory shows a crop which for management and good quality has never been surpassed. The corn crop will be unusually large in the Mississippi river, from Louisville to New Orleans, is represented as virtually secured and to be magnificent. The corn in Kansas, also, is looking well, but the hopes of the Southern people are suspended, so to speak, upon a fair crop. The cotton planting and labor, the crop, the worm, the appeared, and his ravages are dreaded. The worm flourishes the most vigorously in cold wet seasons.

—In a South Carolina case, under the new bankrupt act on Monday Judge Bryan charged the jury that the suspension by a banker, merchant or broker, to meet his commercial paper at maturity, and non-resumption or payment within fourteen days although without fraud, created an act of involuntary bankruptcy; that an assignment as made under the State law first, although in trust for the benefit of the creditors of a trading, consummated the act of involuntary bankrupt, as tendering to hinder and defeat the operations of the bankrupt law.

—An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the year ending December 31, 1867, were $5,628,180, and for the year ending December, 1866, $181,467,631. The excess of expense in collecting the revenue in 1867 was $768,705. $639,705 is attributed to the increase of the force, and $129,000 to the reopening of the Southern ports, and the appointment of officers for the same. At many of these ports the expenditures exceed the receipts, and the officers are used principally for the preventive service. The excess is caused also by increase of compensation by the appointment of officers necessary to carry out the Smuggling act.

—The returns of five of the leading Western railroads for the month of June, shows a loss in receipts as compared with June, 1866, of $699,967. The month of June was probably the poorest for tonnage that the Western roads will experience in all this year. The country was pretty well drained of the last year's crops and the new had not begun to move. The future is more encouraging, the crop prospects, as reported by the mte for press, being still of the most encouraging character. From some localities poor and medium results are announced, but the great mass of territory favors a crop which for management and good quality has never been surpassed. This must tell favorably on all the railroads connecting the valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic seaboard.

—The speculative spirit continues to extend in Wall street, and more new accounts are being opened by brokers than for a long period. The promptness of operators to put up margins is quite noticeable, and appearances indicate a further advance upon the present inflation. The public has been attracted to the share market by the crops, which speculators think are sufficiently abundant not only to produce a large increase in the railroad tonnage for the balance of the year, but at the same time the railways can ships enough to pay large dividends. Stocks are, however, abundant, and can be borrowed as readily as money, and will probably be more abundant than money as autumn advances, a fact which eager buyers who are in pursuit of profits, not stocks, will do well to hold in view.—*New York Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH METAL AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, July 19, 1867.

The metal market has been moderately active during the past week, the sales, in the aggregate, being about up to the usual standard for this season of the year, and for the most desirable grades of mill iron, prices are reported about $1 per ton higher than last week. There is quite an active demand for foundry irons, and with a very limited supply of this particular description, and exceedingly light arrivals, holders have no difficulty in obtaining full prices. Navigation being suspended, there are no arrivals of Hanging Rock Metal, and besides, it is alleged, that this metal can be sold to a better advantage in Cincinnati, the difference in the cost of transportation being in favor of that market. We have the following sales reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE ORE.

200 tons Forge, fav. brand, at four				$38 75—60 days
400 do	"	"	"	41 00—4 mos
400 do	"	"	"	41 00 do
800 do	"	"	"	41 00 4 mos
200 do Forge, medium brand				40 00 do
200 do Forge, fav. brand				41 00 do
60 do Foundry, from mill, extra				45 00—cash
25 do	"	"		40 00 do
20 do	"	"		40 00 do
20 do Forge, com. brand				40 00—3 mos

ANTHRACITE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry	$47 00	cash
90 do No. 2 Foundry	45 00	do
60 do Grey Forge	42 50	do
40 do Grey Forge—ex. iron	44 50	do
30 do 1 Foundry, from mill, extra	48	do

CHARCOAL.

20 tons Cold Blast	$50 00	cash
70 tons No. 1 Charcoal	42 00	3 mos
35 do No. 1 Charcoal	42 00	5 mos
100 do No. 1 Foundry	53 00	3 mos
60 do No. 2 Foundry	50 00	3 mos
80 do No. 2 Foundry	47 00	4 mos

COKE.

84 tons Allegheny Coke	$40 00	7 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons No. Juniata	$100 00	4 mos
80 do Champlain	105 00	4 mos

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Dry Goods market for cotton goods is quiet but very firm. Sales 1700 bales of standard Shirtings; 8½@9 for print cloths, and 15 for all makes of standard. Prints—10 for New York Mills. Muslins—8 for Wamsutta; 26 for Tuscarora; 21½ for Lonsdale; 17½ for Hope; and 65 for 9-4 Utica. Shirtings—9 for 36 do; 10 for 39 do for heavy. Brown Drills—11½ for Manville Cambrics, and 12½ for Androscoggin and Bates. Corset Jobs heavy. Woolens in better request but at low rates. Stocks not large, however, and holders firmer in views.

Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour steady. Wheat more active; sales of new amber Michigan and No. 1 Red at $2.25. Corn firm, at 80c for No. 1, fresh receipts, 78; and 83c for No. 2. Oats scarce and firm.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1867.

MONEY.

Money is easy at 4@6 per cent. on call, with some loans at 3 per cent. Sterling is quiet and steady at 109@109¼. Gold is without any material change, opening at 140, and closing at 139¾. The exports to-morrow will probably reach one million and a half.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Are a shade firmer, closing at the following quotations: Coupons, '81, 110¼; Coupons, '62, 111¾; do '64, 109; do '65, 109¾; do January and July, 108; do '67, 109¼; 10-40's, 102¾; August 7-30's, 107¾; June, 107¾.

STOCKS

Are unsettled, by fluctuations in Erie, which still absorbs a large portion of the speculative interest. The impression gains strength that the English stockholders will join hands with the opposition party here, and make a strong effort to oust the present direction at the next election. This has a tendency to prevent a serious break. Hudson and Rock Island are the strongest stocks on the list.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Ohio Certificates 26@26¼; Canton 48@49; Cumberland 28¼@28¾; Quicksilver 33¾@34; Mariposa 9@10; Western Union Telegraph 48¾@48¾; Pacific Mail 144@145; Atlantic 109@110; New York Central 106¾@106¾; Erie 70¾@70¾; Hudson 116@116¾; Reading 104@104¾; Missouri Central 109; Missouri Southern 70¾@70¾; Illinois Central 123@124; Pittsburgh 86¾@86¾; Toledo 121@121¾; Rock Island 99¼@99¾; Northwestern 41@41¾; Preferred 79@79¾; Fort Wayne 101¾@102; Wabash 43@43½; Milwaukee and St. Paul 47; Preferred 63; Adams Express 71; United States 73; American 69; Wells, Fargo & Co., 59½; Merchants Union 30; Paid 18.

BORDEN STATE BONDS

Firm; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

COAL STOCKS

Firm.

MINING SHARES

Higher and more active; Gregory, 650; Lacross, 85; Columbia, 99; New York and Eldorado, 25½; Keep & Hurst, 130; Quartz Hill, 2,15; Smith & Parmelee, 5,60.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $1,646,483; payments, $3,148,268; balance, $128,820,850.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Coffee quiet and firm; prime Rio 15@18½c in gold. Flour dull and declining; Northwestern extra $11. Wheat; red in fair supply but prices declined 10c; sales at $2,50@2,65. Corn steady and scarce; white, sales at $1,16@1,18; yellow dull. Oats Scarce for old and new. Whisky nominal. Provisions very firm. Bacon firm; shoulders 11½c, Sides 12½c for loose, 12¾ packed. Pork and Beef without change.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—Corn ground Flour firm at $10@11 50 for spring extras. No. 2 spring Wheat firm and logjie higher than on Friday sales at $2,00@2,01 for No. 1, 1,90@1,92 for No. 2; closing quiet and steady at 2c for No. 1, 2c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined. Rye firm at $1,25 for No. 1, $1,20 for No. 2. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $22,50@22,62½. Lard 13@12½c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Sales of 185 hhds of tobacco; range to medium leaf, $5@8,75. Flour; old, $7@8; No. 1 new, $12,50@12,75. Wheat; new $1,75@2,00. Corn; shelled, $1,00@1,05, delivered. Oats; old 55c. Sugar; 14½@15½c. Rio Coffee, 25@26c. Mess Pork, $23@23½. Bacon; shoulders, 11½@11¾c packed clear sides, 16½c. Lard Hams 20@20½c. Lard; prime tierced, 12½. Raw Whisky in bond, 30c.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 19.—Flour—receipts, 26,000 barrels; corn, 93,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 74,000 bushels. Wheat steady at $1@1,50 for spring. Wheat is nominal. Corn is in fair demand with sales of 60,000 bushels No 2 western at 80c. Oats are nominal at 70c. Barley, Rye, Barley, Highwines. Mess Pork and Lard are dull and unchanged. Freights, 11 @11½c on corn.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour dull; city double extra $11,25@12; country do $10,25@11, extra $9,75@10,25. Wheat firm at $2,30 for No. 1; $1,92@1,97 for No. 2. Corn firm at 75@76c for yellow. Oats firm; 46@46c for No. 2. Barley and Malt nominal. Rye quiet at 85@90c for white Georgia, and $2,70@2,75 for white California. Rye quiet; Canada, at $1,35. Barley and Malt nominal. Provisions a shade firmer for pound; receipts 193,324 bu, unsound plenty and in favor of buyers; sales for 198,000 bus at $1,04@1,05½ for mixed western, $1,07@1,08 choice. Rye, 90@ $1,03 for unsound; $1@1,05 for kiln dried and $1,11½ for white western. Receipts; oats, 19,000 bus. Oats firmer; sales of 50,000 bus at 80@83c for western and 92@93c for Ohio. Rice quiet. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, 36c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet; 12@46½c for crude in bulk and 30@31c for refined in bond. Pork quiet; $22,75@23,00 for mixed; heavy; sales of 5,000 bbls. at $22,75@23,00 for new mess, closing at $22,50 in cash; seller old mess; $21,75 for prime and $2,25@2,50 for prime mess. Beef, firm at previous prices, beef hams dull. Bacon firmer. Cut meats firm at 8½@9c for pickled bellies, 10½@10¾c for shoulders; 14@16c for hams. Lard heavy; sales of 900 bbls. at 12@12½c. Now butter higher and in good demand; sales at 20@25c. Freights—Liverpool a shade easier; 2½@9 bus corn at 3 pence per sail.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 19.—Flour closed heavy at 10c lower for old, and steady for fresh ground. Wheat quiet and steady with some export inquiry for No. 1 spring at $1,90. Corn firm. Rye in good demand. Oats firm. Barley quiet. Provisions unchanged. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky nominal.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Cotton unchanged at 23½@24c. Week's exports 808 bales; receipts of the week 753 bales; stock 4,406 bales; receipts to-day 450 bales; exports 45 bales. Flour unchanged at $9,50@10. Corn; yellow at $1,10@1,12; white at $1,04@1,08. Oats at $1,02@1,05. Hay $20@27. Pork $24,75@25. Bacon; clear sides 15c; shoulders 11@11½. Lard 14½@15c.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour unchanged, but closed dull, with more offering; family, $10@11; the supply is chiefly new. Wheat dull and irregular; No. 1 red closed at $2,20 and white at $2,40@2,45; there is considerable offering for future delivery at $2,10 for prime red; but millers are not disposed to buy only from day to day. Corn dull, and in but little demand, closing nominal, at 84@86c sacked. Rye scarce, and in demand at $1,40. Cotton firmer, but without animation; middling 23¾@24c. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork quiet, at $23,50@24 for new. Bulk Meats in good demand, but without sellers at the advance; 200,000 pounds were procured in the forenoon at 9½@10c for shoulders and shades; but at the close sellers had withdrawn or asked 10½@12c. Bacon advanced to 11¾@13½c for shoulders and 16@17c for sides, but there were more buyers than sellers at the advance, at the close holders asked a cent higher for sides and shoulders. The consumptive demand for bacon was very large and pressing from the southern, and sellers are country. Lard must be had as the stock is confined to that here and in Chicago and St. Louis. Hams; firm at 18c for plain and 20c for sugar cured. Lard dull but prices better. Butter firmer for fresh at 18@20c; all other kinds dull; Wright's Cheese at 12½@13c. Cheese dull at 12@13c. Eggs firm at 16c. Sugar firm at 12¾@13c for raw and 17¾@18c for hard refined. Coffee steady at 23@25c. Linseed oil; dull at $1,40@1,42. Flaxseed oil, $2,00. Gold; dull at $1,39½, buying; exchange dull at 1-10 premium selling.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Tobacco active and strong; shipping leaf a little better. Hemp dull, at $1,35@,85 for undressed. Cotton nothing doing. Flour firm, at $9,50 for fall extra; $10@11,75 for double extra; $13@14,50 for choice. Wheat opened stiff and higher, but closed 10c lower; sales made at $2,30@2,35 for prime; $2,40@2,50 for choice. Closed dull and lifeless. Corn in demand, chiefly for white, which is scarce and higher; mixed dull, at 90@93c; yellow 95@1,00; white $1,17. Oats firm, at 56@61. Mess pork firm, at $23 50@ 23,75. Bacon higher; dry salt shoulders 10½@ clear sides 14¾@14½c; sides 13½@13¾c. Brown Drills—11½ for Manville Cambrics, and 12½ for Androscoggin and Bates. Corset Jobs heavy. Woolens in better request but at low rates. Stocks not large, however, and holders firmer in views.

Boston Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour steady. Wheat more active; sales of new amber Michigan and No. 1 Red at $2,25. Corn firm, at 80c for No. 1, fresh receipts, 78; and 83c for No. 2. Oats scarce and firm.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. S. HUSELTON, M. D.,
(LATE OF THE U. S. ARMY.)
No. 67 Federal St., Allegheny City.
In office

S. T. REDICK, M. D.,
Has removed his office to the
COR. OF BEAVER AND FAYETTE STREETS,
je28:b14 Fifth Ward, ALLEGHENY CITY.

R. A. CAMERON,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 98 Fifth Street.
Je13:a

R. RIDDLE ROBERTS,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office, No. 75 GRANT STREET.
Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy. my29:n3

H. L. McCULLOUGH,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 104 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
my 25:n3

EUSTACE S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace,
AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Office, No. 72 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my29

A. AMMON,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
CARSON STREET, East Birmingham.
Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attended to. my13:y90

WILLIAM H. BARKER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office, CARSON STREET, nearly opposite the Railway Depot, East Birmingham. Business chiefly to the care promptly attended to. my7:y87

DANIEL McNEAL, M. D.,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN
Office and Residence,
No. 150 Grant St., near High.
ap20:n71

GEO. R. COCHRAN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Office—FULTON'S LAW BUILDING, No. 60 GRANT STREET, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. ap21:n48

J. S. FERGUSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
NO. 89 FIFTH STREET,
Second Floor, Front Room ap13:n73

H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
87 Grant Street.
Prompt attention given to all kinds of law business. ap24:n9

THOS. M. BAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 87 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. A. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 93 Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE: No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACBRELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 69 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

B. F. BROWN,
[Late Loco Claim Agent, U. S. San. Com.,]
Office, No. 67 Fourth St., second floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, AND ARREARS OF PAY
Fully Collected.
No charge made until claims are settled, and then but a moderate one. my29:y35

$100. BOUNTY. $100.
ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.
LOST DISCHARGES.
Soldiers who have lost their discharge certificates and who are otherwise entitled to the additional bounty of $100, will find it to their cause attended to by calling on or addressing
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND CLAIM AGENTS,
51 GRANT STREET.

JOHN A. STRAIN,
ALDERMAN.
Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace
AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
Office, 112 Fifth St., opposite Cathedral,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch.

WILLIAM JANCEY, NOTARY
PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the Collection of Rents, and the transaction of all business appertaining to the duties of Legal Conveyancer. WILLIAM JANCEY,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

CHATHAM T. EWING,
Attorney at Law,
No. 69 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN C. McCOMBS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
No. 87 Fifth Street.
Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears of Pay promptly collected.

F. MUSSMANN,
Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Eureka Carbon Oil,
THE CELEBRATED
Sperm Lubricating Oils,
CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,
Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
C. C. NOBLE, Agt,
19 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.

OILS! OILS! OILS!
SOHO OIL WORKS.
BUFFUM KEHEW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR.
Petroleum Lubricating Oils
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,
HEAD-LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL & WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL,
No. 1 St. Clair Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and Its Products,
PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Diebold's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—117 Walnut st.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and Its Products.
Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:
WARING, KING & CO.,
127 Walnut St., Phila.

BUY THE BEST,
PETROLIA BLUE LEAD,
FOR OIL REFINERS
Manufactured only and for sale by
T. H. AEVIN & CO.,
PIONEER PAINT WORKS,
N. W. Cor. 3d and Market Sts.,
oct5 PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. WIGHTMAN ..... D.A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners and Dealers in
PETROLEUM.
OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe & Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and offices at Lawrenceville. Office and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:n3

Pittsburgh Importing House.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 409 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH
Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that they are receiving by every steamer from Europe large wine and liquor houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, they are enabled to offer the various kinds of choice Wines and Liquors at prices less than Eastern houses. An examination of qualities and comparisons of prices respectfully solicited.
Choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES always on hand. au20:n55

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
[Successors to R. S. BULGER, Jr.&CO.]
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
Of Every Description